FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-" A Bunch of Berries."-METROPOLITAN THEATER.-Variety Performance. INSON HALL.—" Chilperic." In English.

## CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-Concert. Thomas. GILMORE'S GARDEN.-Concert.

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Swimer Retreats—there Page—4th column.

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The Ture—third Page—6th column.

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## Businces Notices.

OLDEST, Largest, and Best Accident Insurance SEA-SHORE and Country Boots, Shoes, and Pancing Gaters; also, Bathing Shoes and India Rubbers. "THE TELEGRAM QUOTATIONS."

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Persons unable to obtain THE TERRUNE in any of the frame, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will con-fer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Fat
Acoust.	1 213 8 220 16 22 22 23 29 20	9 214 9 221 16 225 23 235 30 242	3 215 10 221 17 221 21 234 31 213	4 216 11 223 18 230 25 237	5 217 12 224 19 20 26 338	6 218 13 205 20 232 27 239	7 21 14 22 21 22 28 24

## New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1875.

----THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The funeral of Hans Christian An-Genen was attended by the King of Denmark and many persons of distinction. - Siege material was received by the Alfonsists who are bombarding See d'Urgel. - The British Merchant Shipping bill passed in the House of Lords. - More Turkfah troops were ordered to the Herzegovina, === Two United States war steamers were ordered to the Isthmus of Panama. - Shaw & Thompson of London settled with their creditors.

DOMESTIC.-Gov. Tilden was received at Syracuse with fireworks and 100 guns; he spoke on reform, declaring that canal reform cannot and will not fail. The American Association of Science met at Detroit and elected 76 Fellows. \_\_\_ A mail pervice to Asia was arranged by Gen. Jewell, by which \$450,000 will be saved yearly. == Evi dence was taken by the Canal Frauds Commission damaging, it is said, to Republican officials. = The Mississippi below Memphis is full to the brink, and is steadily rising. - A bark with yellow fever aboard arrived at Koy West.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-It was discovered that Dencan, Sherman & Co. had issued large quantities of "accommodation paper," manufactured by accepting drafts drawn by a confidential clerk. === The Assembly Committee on Emigration Affairs examined Michael Nolan, D. A. Casserly, and others; the bank accounts of Mr. Nolan were produced, but he refused to tell to whom he paid money. \_\_\_\_ The Republican State Committee met in this city and decided on holding the convention at Saratoga, Sept. 8. - Four prisoners escaped from the Queens County Jail at North Hempstead by cutting a hole through the wail. Gold, 114, 1142s, 114, Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 87710 cents.

THE WEATHER. -The Government report predicts local rains and partly cloudy weather. . In this city yesterday, generally cloudy and rainy weather prevailed; thermometer, 76°, 77°, 74°.

Readers leaving town for the Summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and the address changed as often as desired, postpaid, for \$1 per month.

The Navy Department has acted judiciously in ordering two war vessels to the Isthmus of Panama, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in Colombia. Until the Presidential campaign is over, there can be no assurance of a restoration of peace to that country.

The Turks are hastening troops to the Hersegovina where the hardy mountaineers are holding their own, and making the Ottoman forces pay dearly for any advantages they may gain. The insurrection is now nearly a month old and seems as far from being suppressed as ever, delay being more favorable to the insurgents than to the Turks.

the Pennsylvania Democrats promises another be shut in his face, and he could resign, and their places were filled with case of dodging in order to win the favor of be made generally to understand that he was persons who did not opnose the Secretary's inflationists and hard money men at the same a disagreeable person whom nobody wanted plans.

time. The experiment has been tried before, around. The Republican Committee ig- Mr. Welsh gives in his letter to Prof. Marsh

and without success. Are there not honest men in the Democratic party of Pennsylvania who have enough influence to secure from the coming Convention an outspoken declaration of principles on this currency question?

With the tardiness characteristic of election news from North Carolina, some of the returns of the Constitutional election held a week ago are still lacking. It is evident, however, that the Convention will be nearly evenly divided between the Democrats and Republicans. This result is by no means to be deplored, since it will place either party on its guard against mistakes, and compel the majority, by whatever name it may be called, to consider carefully all propositions for radical changes in the organic law of the State.

There has been a very general feeling of sympathy for Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & This was somewhat disturbed by the revelations as to concealed real estate transactions by the fallen firm, and there will be a further feeling of disappointment at the exposition of the manner in which they have been keeping affeat by the acceptance of drafts made upon them by one of their confidential clerks, and apparently bought in the belief that they represented legitimate commercial transactions.

The statement of that devoted Administration paper, The Troy Times, that testimony taken there before the Canal Investigating Commission last week seriously implicated a Republican, stands still unexplained-a mysterious warning to the approaching State Convention. Dispatches we have sent to the best informed quarters in Albany only elicit the response, "We are under oath of secreey." If that oath cannot be dissolved, the Republican Convention stands in great danger of having to choose a pig in a poke. Before the campaign is over, official and unofficial allies of the canal thieves in all directions are likely to awake to a consciousness that this lately ridiculed Canal Commission holds a good many trump cards.

The incidents of Gov. Tilden's reception at Syracuse, one of the homes of the Canal Ring, show how the mass of the people of all parties there, as everywhere else in the State, heartily approve his bold stand for reform in the administration of public affairs. The Governor's speech on this occasion, like that delivered in Buffalo on the night before, touched upon the great question to which he has devoted his political life, and in words of no uncertain sound. The key-note is given in the seatence, "The work of Reform shall 'and must go forward," and the lesson of the day that if poor rogues go to prison rich rogues should not dwell in palaces, was enforced by illustrations and suggestions which were applauded with an enthusiasm which showed that the speaker's meaning was clearly comprehended by his audience. Gov. Tilden has the people at his

Prof. Marsh's charges against the Indian Ring grow stronger with every scrap of testimony elicited by the investigation now in progress. The witnesses examined at Camp Fletcher, whose statements are given in our correspondence printed to-day, are cautious in giving opinions, but positive and circumstantial on questions of fact coming within their observation. The story of Ecoffee, the interpreter, will command special attention. He confirms all that Prof. Marsh has said respecting the bad quality of the rations furnished to the Indians of the Red Cloud Agency, and adds illustrative details which bear still more heavily upon the Agents and their apologists at Washington. Lieut. Leonard Hay of the army testities to the same general effect, and with a care that implies a proper sense of the importance of his statements. If anyhing can be said in refutation of the charges which the Indian Commissioners have urged the Christian Public to disregard, now is the time to place it on record. At present all the testimony leans to the side of Prof. Marsh as against the Ring.

fallen has been the fortnight's silence of Mr. Albany be forced to keep hands off this Michael Nolan, who made July so very lively a month for Emigration Commissioners, agents | tends to reverse, or even to mitigate, the just of steamship companies, and members of Speaker McGuire's Legislative Committee. He came to the front again yesterday, but they rendered last Fall. was not much more pliant or confidential than during last month. He was willing to give some information concerning his bank accounts after the Committee had obtained from other sources all the information they desired on that point. And very pretty reading Mr. Nolan's bank accounts are! He found the confiding trust of the steamship agents the richest of placers, as is shown by deposits of nearly \$110,000 in two institutions, which are believed to be wholly head-money spoils. Mr. Nolan still refusing to tell to whom he paid money, the Committee urged him to produce his checks this morning, promising to reveal nothing of his merely private accounts which have no important bearing on the investigation. But even this proposition did not altogether please the careful Nolan, and his decision is reserved. One of the most amusing things in yesterday's session of the Committee was the statement of a steamship agent that he was told-and he believed it-that a principal reason for the high cost of Nolan's services was his extensive influence with newspapers.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The text of the call for a Convention at Saratoga, just issued by the Republican State Committee, recalls a political extract published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and suggests some curious reminiscences. The extract ran: "A

nored the possibility of support Republicans who did not vote for Grant in 1872, and its devotion to party fealty reached a droll climax in a careful effort to keep all its addresses and documents from getting published by any possibility, as news, in that hated organ of treason, privy conspiracy and rebellion, THE TRIBUNE.

Well, well; times have changed, and the Republican Committee, at its meeting yesterday, resolved to invite "the Republicans of "the State and all who unite with them in "desiring good government to meet in their 'several Assembly districts to select delegates to a State Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs." .The language of this is certainly very pretty.

But will it do any good? Gov. Dix was de-

feated last year because he did not succeed early enough in telling the people how hostile he was to Gen. Grant's aspirations for a third term. When he did speak, he spoke bravely; but defeat was already staring him in the face. There may be people unreasonable enough to remember that the invitation of the State Committee comes now under somewhat similar circumstances. At least it must be acknowledged to be somewhat late. Of one thing politicians may be sure. The Springfield Republican is right in man who heard it is sure to remember, goods. The Liberal Republicans, though fresh from their crushing defeat of 1872, were formidable enough, the next year, to elect the State ticket. In the year following this nucleus of an independent force was vastly increased by accessions of dissatisfied men from both parties, but especially from the Administration ranks. These men have cast off party discipline, not because they want to trade for offices, but because they do not like the conduct of the officers they have helped to elect. What they seek is the election of better men, not the promotion of this or that individual. It is in the power of either party now, just as it was in 1874, to secure their vote. The party which adopts the ticket, is sure of it. But both parties that angling for the independent vote merely with the bait of small places on the State ticket, is child's play. Such nominations might possibly serve as a guarantee of good faith, but otherwise they are valueless. Hundreds of the most substantial Republican merchants and bankers in this city last year cast their votes for Samuel J. Tilden, against their party and lighted in the past to honor, and whom they still esteemed. Does anybody sappose that a single one of these votes was directly secured because the Democrats had chosen to put a worthy young Liberal on their ticket? These men will be apt to vote the Rething in itself, would not be sufficient to convince them. In a word, what both parties need to learn is the lesson which politicians who manage caucuses find it so hard to comprehend-that the thinking people who have raised the banner of revolt against both the political parties are really in earnest in wanting reform. They will demand first of all a whole-hearted support of the war on the Canal Ring. The resolutions must be clear; the ticket must be bomb-proof; there must be no sneaking effort to attack the leader while professing fellow him in the fight. The biggest question of State policy we have had for years is whether we are able to stop the Canal Ring from robbing us. The party that fails to take absolutely impregnable ground on this must that flinches there is lost. They will Not the least of the causes of the mid- decreasing taxation. They will demand cummer lethargy into which the city has that the trading politicians of all sides at city. And they will tolerate no word which verdict on the National Administration and the continued aspirations of Gen. Grant, which

> SUPPLEMENTARY TESTIMONY ON THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The improper use of the indefinite article receives more forcible illustration day by day. The gentleman whom the Secretary of the Interior described as "a Mr. Marsh" has now received the official indorsement of the late Chairman of the Indian Commission, and a general series of letters in his support is yet threatened from the same official source. It may be that by this time Secretary Delano has discovered his mistake. It is reasonably certain, at any rate, that Prof. Marsh is now so well known in the Interior Department that he would not again be described as "a Mr. 'Marsh" in an official document.

It has been notorious in and about the Department at Washington, and in the neighborhoed of the Indian agencies, that cheating and swindling in connection with Indian supplies had been carried on to a gigantic extent. Charges of this kind were often made but were either dismissed by the Department without investigation or inquired into only in the most superficial manner, and the results pigeon-holed in the Department. The "stories 'pat in circulation by a Mr. Marsh" could not be so disposed of. Whatever comes of the present investigation enough has been brought out already to indicate enormous frauds in all branches of the Indian service, and to give curious feature of the New-York canvass is the the next Congress the clews by which to interest taken in the Greeley Republicans. For follow up and uncover the whole system. Mr. political pariahs, they are coming on re- William Welsh of Philadelphia, who was the markably well. Both sides are showering first Chairman of the Indian Commission apthem with polite attentions. We sus- pointed by President Grant as a measure of pect the upshot of it all will be that the reform, and whose interest in the promotion of 'leaders' will sell out the Liberal vote to the welfare of the Indians is well known, writes the Republicans, and will be unable to de- to Prof. Marsh thanking him personally for the liver the goods." A year ago these political great service he has done the Indians in stirpariahs were not in such demand. The Republing up the press and people to the importance lican party of this State, as mismanaged by its self- of the subject; and suggesting that that work appointed Administration leaders, considered be supplemented by the testimony of itself too strong rather than too weak. Its credible witnesses who have knowledge chief business seemed to be not to gather re- of existing wrongs and frauds. Mr. Welsh cruits, but to punish insubordination. Who- himself has knowledge of many facts in the ever had sought reform joutside the party was history of the Indian service since the appointto be cut off from the assembly of the faithful. ment of the first Indian Commission, which he There was indeed no law by which he could proposes to contribute to the public knowledge be forbidden to vote the Republican ticket; of the subject. It will be remembered that but he could, at any rate, be told that his most of the gentlemen originally composing room was better than his company, the the Commission, being unable to act in har-The semi-official forecast of the platform of door to caucus and convention could mony with Secretary Delano, were driven to

a little sketch of the origin of the Indian Commission and its purposes, and adds thereto s short account of the manner in which the first effort of the Commission to secure an honest fulfillment of contracts was defeated by the Ring. He also relates how Secretary Delano and others persecuted those who opposed the Ring, especially Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Commission, who is still the object of persistent and envenomed attack by the organs and supporters of the Ring. Mr. Welsh proposes to supplement Prof. Marsh's statement with a series of letters on the subject, for which his practical familiarity with the doings of the Interior Department during the whole term of the present Administration, and his possession of much documentary evidence, not attainable by others, peculiarly qualify him. His contributions to the general fund of information on

the subject will have great value. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. That was a model address which Gov. Tilden made on Tuesday to the merchants of Buffalo. It was short, it was terse, it was sensible, it was adroit, it was devoted to a subject in which his listeners had a vital interest, and all its points were put in the most effective possible way. It was a speech which every saying that leaders who undertake to sell out and every man throughout the State who the Liberal vote will be unable to deliver the concerns himself about the polities, the commerce and the general affairs of New-York will be sure to read. Anything more unlike the customary campaign addresses of a politician it would be difficult to imagine, for it contained no rhetoric (using that word in its lower sense), and its chief art was in the plain statement of unquestionable facts which have no bearing upon any party issues. Republicans, Democrats, and Independents could appland it with equal satisfaction.

The Governor, indeed, was careful to remind his listeners that the reform which has recently occupied so much of his time, and are just now faintly pretending to flout as a political movement, was only a matter of combest platform, and puts up the best mon honesty, about which there could be no may as well understand at the outset consequently no open political issue. The facts are very simple. On the one hand commerce has been hampered by high tolls on the canals; on the other the people have been severely taxed to make up an revenues. The Governor proposed when he against a popular favorite whom they had de- He has succeeded in both. The graindealers have obtained the reduction of toils which they asked for, and the taxes have been honest representatives to the Legislature, the taxes can be put down to 412 or even 4. learned; but the nomination of Gen. Merritt of reform which can be described in for State Surveyor, though a very proper one very short, plain motte,-Wherever you see a thief, hit him. Don't ask about his politics; don't consider his friends; don't treat the way to political prosperity is "to combine public conscience, though party backs these times it is unusually lively. We have lifted the standard of public and efficial morality in the country, says the Governor; the old age has gone out; the new age has come in. To be sure the work is not all honest representatives to the Legislature.

Republicans will demand absolutely square is the same which The Tribune has urged in action on the currency. The party every campaign for a whole generation, the same which Horace Greeley made one of his demand the most direct and specific ac- favorite phrases; it is, Bolt! If your party tion as to the ways and means for nominates a thief or a friend of thieves to misrepresent you at Albany and to court the favor and do the bidding of a Ring, why on earth should you vote for him? Is it any satisfaction to you that your party livery should be stolen to serve the devil in ? The wise and patriotic Republican, like the wise and patriotic Democrat, must rejoice in the defeat of his own ticket whenever it is loaded with unworthy names. It is a characteristic of the new age in polities that the ties of partisan allegiance are greatly loosened, and the honest citizen has come to understand that a blind, undiscriminating obedience to the dictation of the "regu-"lar convention" is nothing but a slavish submission to a little obscure gathering of rum-hole politicians who make a living by bargaining with corrupt Rings and shouting at cancuses. Gov. Tilden's speech, like all his recent political action, his pursuit of Tweed, his special message, his canal investigation, is a demand for free inquiry and liberty of conscience. He has made it at a good time, and we believe he will be met by an enthusiastic response from every cerner of the

> A deadly personal feud in Texas has just been abated by the death of one of the parties. These were two doctors, Mallette and Manning, practicing in the neighborhood of Serbin. There were professional jealousies between them, and they hated each other as only professional rivals can. Some months ago they met, and, agreeing to have it out, went to a shop, selected each a butcher-knife and seeking an open place began a deadly duel. They were separated before either was mortally wounded, each vowing future vengeance. They recovered slowly from their wounds. Manning's head had been almost severed from his body, and during his recovery he became fearfully deformed, his head being drawn by the cutting of the muscles out of its natural position. He retired to Bell County while convalescing, still nursing his wrath against Mallette, who, upon his part, was no more forgiving. No sooner was Manning domiciled in his old home than his enemy sought him with a gun. Manning, however, was ready for him, and shot him dead as soon as he made Lis appearance, No Corsican vendettas were ever more implacable than some of these quarrels in the South-West. They indicate a phase of character with which, in our part of the country, we are unacquainted-a savage, animal brutality of which we have in New-York very rare examples, although they are not entirely unknown. Even in Texas this form of human depravity is gradually disappearing, in spite of climate, tradition and hard-drinking Excellent influences are at work in that State, and in time these brutalities must disappear.

postage. On several occasions my letters have been charged again for postage due. Being written on light paper, they looked heavier than the stamps indicated. I protest against this weighing by guess and appearances at the post-offices. Columbia County, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1875.

BAD FAITH OF STATES.

LETTER FROM EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH. REJOINDER TO HIS CRITICS IN INDIANA-THE UNFORTUNATE COMPROMISK BY WHICH THE REPUTATION OF THE STATE HAS BEEN SULLIED -REPUDIATION OF DEBTS BY MINNESOTA-THE OHIO CANVASA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: My letter upon Indiana, it seems, brought down upon me denunciation and abuse from a number of the journals of the State. This does not trouble me in the least. But while I care nothing for the abuse, the charge of a willful misrepresentation of facts, which I understand has been brought against me, ought not to be permitted to pass without attention. It will be borne in mind that I said expressly that I did not undertake to state the facts with precision, and that I remarked that the compromise when it was made was considered a fair one. Since that letter was written I have received a number of communications and sundry documents, by which the statements I made instead of being disproved are in all important respects confirmed.

at the time of the compromise the State was in debt

which some foolish Administration newspapers difference of opinion among honest men, and annual deficiency of \$2,000,000 in the canal came into office to reduce both the tolls and the taxes by the simple process of putting a stop to the stealings of the Canal Ring. put down from 712 mills to 6, and next year, says the Governor, if the people will send publican ticket this Fall, if they are This has been accomplished as part satisfied that last Fall's lesson has been of a simple but comprehensive system with him in private while you are denouncing dishonesty in the abstract; don't imagine that self-interest, to pile Canal Ring upon Tweed "Ring, and so rule the people of this free "State." There is such a thing as a and party journalists seem to forget it, and in done. The reform is incomplete; but it will soon be finished-if only the people will send If only they will. That brings us to the pracgo to the wall. So, too, these independent | tical part of the speech. Mr. Tilden's advice

POSTAL GUESSWORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Since Messrs, Adams & Co. have made postage a burden to authors, I have bought Fairbanks letter scales and have weighed my manuscript with the utmost care, knowing that it would be charged letter

THE INDIANA COMPROMISE. From these communications and documents, and from facts well known to the public, it appears that

some \$12,000,000 on bonds, a small part of which were issued for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, known as "Wabash and Erie Canal bonds," the rest for the construction of various works throughout the State, and known as "Internal Improvement bonds;" that the State failed to pay the interest on these bonds soon after they were issued, n consequence of which they became greatly depreciated-so depreciated as to have little, if any, value in the markets, some of them having been sold, as I was informed at the time, for less than the amount of the interest which had accrued upon them; that in 1846, some six or seven years after the default occurred, a strong pressure having been brought to bear upon the Legislature, a compromise was effected under the provisions of what is known as the Butler bill" between the State and a majority of er bondholders represented by Mr. Charles Butler, by which compromise the State agreed to give exhange for the outstanding bonds "State stock bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum for one-half of the principal of the bonds, and canal stock" bearing the same rate of interest for the other half, and for one-half of the accrued interest on the bond, "State stock" bearing 212 per cent interest, and for the other half of the accrued interest "canal stock" bearing the same rate of in terest: the "canal stock" to be exclusively and only a charge upon the Wabash and Eric Canal, for the xtension of which from Lafayette to the Ohio River the bondholders, for their better protection, were called upon to contribute liberally. To this compromise there was a condition-that the State would make no provision thereafter to pay either principal or interest on any Internal Improvement bonds until the holders thereof should have first surrendered their old bonds and received therefor the above-named "stock: and there was also a provision that nothing should be paid to the holders of the "stock" until bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, exclusive of interest, had been surrendered for cancellation, according to the terms of the compromise. It further appears that the canal, chiefly by reason of the competition of railroads, which were made alongside or within competing distance of the canal, under an act subsc quently passed-which roads have added largely to the wealth and taxable property of the State-has become of little if of any value, so that the charge upon it, in favor of the holders of the "canal ock," is worthless. It further appears that a small number of the bondholders declined to become parties to the compremise and to surrender their bonds. and that John W. Garrett (President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad), who was a holder of some of the bonds issued for the construction of the canal, began a suit against the trustees, who under the terms of the compromise had charge of the canal, for the benefit of the holders of the "canal stock," and obtained a decree, declaring that these Wabash and Erie Canal bonds were a lieu upon the anal, prior and paramount to the claim of the trustrees; that to prevent a sale of the canal under this decree, the Legislature made provision for the payment of the bonds on which the decree had been ob tained, and at a special session in 1872, by an act declaring an omergency," provided for the payment in full, principal and interest, of all the bonds issued prior to 1311, and not surrendered under the Butler bill, whether a lien upon the canal or not. Hence it appears that the holders of the Internal Improvement bonds, constituting much the larger part of the State debt, received for haif of their claims, "canai stock," exclusively a charge upon the canal, which was already subject to a lien in favor of the original canal bonds; that the holders of the last-named bonds, or most of them, surrendered their prior lien upon the canal and accepted a joint lien with other bondholders who had no claim upon it, and that the holders of all the old bonds who declined to surrender them have received or are to receive pay ment in full, while those who did surrender the bonds have received but fifty cents on the dollar. It will be noticed that no provision was made for the payment of the bonels which had not been surrendered under the Butler bill until the courts had de cided that a part of them at least were a lieu prior to the "canal stock." Now, I ask whether my previous statement in regard to the compromise of the State with her creditors is liable to the charge of being either false or unfair; whether what I omitted in that statement was favorable to the State. And I would further ask whether, in view of all the facts, as now stated, it was a creditable thing or a fair thing for the people of Indiana not only to decline to do anything themselves for the unfortunate holders of the "canal stock," but to undertake to prevent anything from being done for them hereafter by an amendment of the Constitution of the State absorber lutely prohibiting it! AN ENGLISH VICTIM'S VIEW.

I regret that I have been called upon to refer a second time to this unfortunate compromise, for unfortunate I regard it, not only for the creditors but for the otherwise fair reputation of the State-a reputation which, I apprehend, is as dear to me as it is to those who have assailed me. Indiana has scarcely suffered more by failing to pay her debt in full than by the manner in which the complaints of her creditors have been treated by some of her journals. The answer of one of the Indianapolis editors to an application of a bondholder for the privilege of presenting in the columns of his paper the case of the holders of the "canal stock" is, in the mildest language in which I can speak of it, a masterpiece of saucy independence. A foreigner, who, confiding in the honor of a State, became the purchaser of its securities and had been a loser by the purchase, if his application for such a privilege had to be denied, had a right to expect that the denial would be conched in courteous language and that he would not be denounced as a "Shylock" for merely asking permission to present, in the only way that seemed open to him, for the consideration of the people of the State what, in his opinion at least, was a meritorious claim.

An Englishman, writing to me under date of the 21st inst., makes the following statement: "I am the holder of Wabash and Erie Canal stock, which was forced upon me by the State under a threat and taken by me at least under protest. I was then a poor workingman, and I took \$6,000, nearly every cent I had in the world. Believing in the future of the Western States, I induced another poor 'Britisher' to invest in Indiana, and we have acted together. His case is like my own, except that his was the larger amount. Considering that Indiana is now rich and flourishing, I wonder that nothing is done by her; for a shabby and dishonorable act can never be wiped out by a State with a glorious future."

I introduce this statement, selected from many others, as an illustration of the fact that my own State has done something to "block the way" of American credit on this side of the Atlantic. VIRGINIA AND MINNESOTA.

My Virginia letter was, on the whole, kindly re-

ceived by the journals of that State. Both letter were dictated by no other than the kindest senti-ments. I am grateful to Virginia for the honor which she has conferred upon the country. I give to her full credit for the efforts which so many of her citizens-true scions of an honorable stock-are making to restore her former reputation. That their efforts have not been successful is attributable to the fact that under the reconstruction acts this class of her citizens have not had the control of her legislation. Gov. Kemper is an able and high-toned Virginian. It is true that he carries in his body a Federal bullet, a painful reminder of his madness in endeavoring to overthrow a Government by which Virginia had been greatly benefited and honored, and which she had done so much to establish. He ought to have known, what he has since been among the foremost to acknowledge, that a Union which was cemented by blood and in part by the best blood of Virginia, could not be severed. But although, having been educated in a wrong school (the Calhoun school) of politics, he went with his State, and was among the last to surrender, he will be found among the most earnest and influential workers to restore the relations which existed between Virginia and the Federal Government before the war, and if the debt of his State is not seen put upon a footing creditable to the State and satisfactory to her creditors the fault will not be his. The repudiation of her debt by the State of Min-

esota, to which my attention has been called, has

een so thoroughly "ventilated" that I had not

thought it necessary to refer to it. It was not only a crime, but a blunder-an act that admits neither of defense nor pulliation. That a State like Minnesota, with a soil so rich and a climate so healthful-a State which lacks only credit and capital to make her at an early day one of the most opulous and wealthy agricultural States in the Inion-should, for the purpose of ridding herself of the burden of a debt scarcely exceeding two millions of dollars, discredit herself with her sister States, and before the world, and thereby prevent the influx of the capital she needs, is inexplicable on any other ground than that her people were temperarily demented. The facts, as I understand them, are briefly these: The State, for the purpose of encouraging the construction of railroads through the State, advanced to various railroad companies her own bonds, issued in conformity with her laws and the provisions of her Constitution -to the amount of \$2,275,000-taking from these companies as security for her advances their first portgage bonds and also other obligations to secure the payment of the interest on the State bonds which had been advanced to them. The ratiroad companies having failed to pay the interest on the State bonds which they had agreed to pay, the State foreclosed the moregages which she held as security for the payment of the bonds she had issued to them. and then delivered the property she had acquired by this foreclosure, for a petty consideration, not to her bondholders but to new corporations. The validity of the bonds and their binding obligation upon the State has been established by the decisions of the courts. The bondholders had nothing to do with he contracts between the State and the companies to which the bonds were advanced. The bonds were the bonds of the State, and the State was bound legally and morally to pay them, whether the railroad companies complied with their engagements or not. She has not only failed to pay the interest on these bonds (the coupons due in June, 1859, only having been paid), but under the false impression that a repudiation which could not be effected by a State law could be effected by a constitutional provision, she has undertaken to prevent her people hereafter from redeeming her credit and doing justice to her reditors by an amendment of the Constitution reoudiating the bonds, and prohibiting a levy of taxes for the payment of the interest thereon. In view of this action of the Legislature and people of Minnesota, is it to be wondered at that her reputation has been destroyed, and that a stain has been cast by her upon American credit generally! The language of our disringuished countryman, Mr. Evarts, who reflects honor upon the American name wherever Americans are known, is no stronger (referring to these bonds) than the case demands: "The maxim that a State will do matice to its own obligations, and will submit to no coercion of courts and process, as a reflection upon its honor, seems to be put to open shame by this great and prosperous State. Confessedly, the only obstacle to the collection of these bonds from the State of Minnesota, whose direct obligations they are, is the privilege it enjoys not to be justiciable in any court. No man acquainted with legal principles, or susceptible to moral impressions, can dwell upon the features tory of debt repudiated and trust betrayed without indignation." THE OHIO PLATFORM.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention did, it seems, adopt a resolution in favor of a continued, if not increased, issue of legal-tender notes. This means, of course, that the Democracy of that great State favor depreciated promises instead of coin as a circulating medium, and are willing to place the monetary power of the country in the hands of Congress. If this resolution does in fact express or reflect the sentiments of the stanch old State Rights, hard money party, which I honored even when I opposed it, then indeed may the "Ethiopian" be exected to "change his skin and the leopard his nots." I am quite sure it does not. The Democratio party has always been opposed to paper money of all kinds, especially to irredeemable notes, and it will continue to be so to the end of the chapter. Politicians, who make a trade of politics, may hange, but the masses adhere to their old faith. Goy, Allen, whom I used to admire for his eloquence and have always honored for his personal uprightness, in standing upon a soft-money, centralization platform must feel as Gen. McClellan did upon the peace platform of the Chicago Convention. I am unxious to hear how the question of the currency upon which I may speak in my next letter more directly than I have done) is being treated by such pronounced hard-money men as William Allen, Allen G. Thurman, and Henry B. Paine.

London, July 24, 1875. HUGH McCulloch.

PERSONAL.

Ex-United States Treasurer Spinner is stopoing at Ningara Falls. Mr. Oliver Hoyt of this city has given \$2,000

or a memorial window in the Wesley Monumental hurch at Savannah, Ga. The wives of five of the ex-Presidents are

iving, namely, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Fillmore, Mrs. Tyler, drs. Lincoln, and Mrs. Johnson. The Pope, it is stated, is so completely cured of rheumatic pains that the doctors have ordered a dis-continuance of the sulphur baths.

The Rev. Dr. De Koven's friends, it is said, are determined to try to reflect him at the next Episcopal Convention of Illinois, notwithstanding his rejection by the Standing Committees of a majority of the dioceses.

Count Arnim who has been reported ill at Lausanne, Switzerland, left there some months since, e mindy from which the Count suffers has considera-

The winner of the prize of \$200 at the poetical competition recently instituted for the Mariime and Fluvial Exhibition at Paris cannot be found.

Madame MacMahon is proving very successful in collecting subscriptions for the sufferers by the French inundations. She has received already about \$2,500,000. The Viceroy of Egypt sent \$2,000, and Prince Henry, brether of the King of Holland, \$500.

The late Dr. Scudder of India, when he was endeavoring to excite an interest in the missionary cause among the children of America, received the fol-lowing note from a little girlt "My dear Dr. Scudder, I send you 10 cents. When you want any more moner, write to me."

At the unvailing of the Baxter statue at Kidderminster, England, a number of relics of the great Puritan were shown, among which were several of his sermons. The most interesting of these was the "Fars-well Sermon," which he was forbidden to preach. It was first printed in 1683.

A Paris correspondent of The London News gives some interesting information of M. Thiers : "There s nothing the matter with M. Thiers beyond his 78 years. His health is excellent, his spirits are clastic, and his so tivity is unabated. He is on foot between 4 and 5 in the morning. On getting out of bed he takes a cup of chocolate. He then runs about the garden lankur at the